
STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

**Report on the Factories and Works Statistics for the Year
1926-27 and Summary Returns.**

BY

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(BULLETIN No. 4 OF 1928.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT STATIST ON THE FACTORIES AND WORKS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1927.

A GENERAL review in the aggregate of the secondary industries of the State indicates considerable advance during the last five years in value of output and added value, but less percentage margin for overhead charges, profit, &c., though the latter for 1926-27 is an improvement upon the two immediately preceding years. Good progress over 1925-26 is noted in many industries such as agricultural implements, breweries, distilleries, wineries, furniture, fertilisers, electric light and power, motor body building.

For further particulars as to individual industries, see remarks under value of output.

The following summary shows the State grand total for the last two years with both one and five years' increases:—

Item.	Year.		Increases.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1 Year.	5 Years.
Establishments	No. 1,791	No. 1,807	No. 16	No. 375
Hands employed, including working proprietors—				
Males	33,117	34,980	1,863	9,974
Females	6,934	7,184	250	1,019
	40,051	42,164	2,113	10,993
Working proprietors	1,467 H.P. 102,626	1,505 H.P. 131,682	38 29,056	227 62,027
Power available (ex electric)				
Power actually used (ex electric)	85,974	110,536	24,562	60,571
Salaries and wages paid (Working Proprietors)	£ 415,849	£ 441,269	25,420	441,269
Salaries and wages paid (excl. Working Proprietors)	7,787,912	8,390,603	602,691	3,076,676
Fuel used	1,261,643	1,343,002	81,359	544,507
Material used	21,501,505	21,890,061	388,556	7,802,131
Gross output	35,437,147	36,888,469	1,451,322	13,033,612
Value of—				
Machinery and plant	8,322,025	8,741,929	419,904	3,845,665
Land and buildings	7,520,625	8,207,999	687,374	3,496,977
Production value	12,673,999	13,655,406	971,407	4,676,974
	£ s. d. 64 4 10	£ s. d. 65 2 7	£ s. d. 0 17 9	£ s. d. 17 13 4
Gross output per inhabitant				
Salaries and wages per employee (excl. W.P.)	201 16 11	206 7 4	4 10 5	28 11 11

Metropolitan and Country Factories.—What is defined statistically as the metropolitan area covers approximately a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office. The area outside of that is country. Classifying the main particulars of the factories of the State into these two divisions for the year 1926-27 with increases or decreases in comparison with the year 1925-26, the details are as follows:—

	Metropolitan.		Country.	
	1926-27.	Increase.	1926-27.	Increase.
Establishments	No. 1,264	No. 34	No. 543	No. — 18
Hands—				
Males	28,205 (81.00%)	2,096	6,775 (94.00%)	— 233
Females	6,729 (19.00%)	258	455 (6.00%)	— 8
Total	34,934	2,354	7,230	— 241
Salaries and wages (excl. W.P.)	£ 6,830,650	£ 566,781	£ 1,559,953	£ 35,910
Salaries and wages per employee, excl. W.P.	£ s. d. 202 2 2	£ s. d. 3 5 1	£ s. d. 227 6 8	£ s. d. 12 3 11
Material and fuel used	14,161,020	876,417	9,072,043	— 406,502
Output	25,161,463	1,799,637	11,727,006	— 348,315
Value of—				
Land and buildings	6,667,445	680,643	1,540,554	6,731
Plant and machinery	6,536,387	302,831	2,205,542	117,073

As regards the sexes employed, it will be observed that in the metropolitan area females represent 19 per cent. of the total, and males 81 per cent., whereas in the country, the percentages were females 6 per cent., males 94 per cent.

Figures in parentheses in the following remarks will be those of the previous year unless otherwise stated:—

Establishments and Hands.—The establishments numbered 1,807 (1,791), an increase of 16, and the hands employed, including 1,505 (1,467) working proprietors, numbered 42,164 (40,051), an increase of 2,113. Classified in sexes the hands employed compare as follows:—Males, 34,980 (33,117), increase 1,863; females, 7,184 (6,934), increase 250.

Increases in the number of hands are noted in the following industries:—Agricultural implements, 206; railway and tramway workshops, 314; shop clothing, 86; cycle and motor, 231; motor body building, 1,177; furniture, 177; fertilisers, 84; electric light and power, 110. A few industries record decreases in hands employed, the more important being smelting, 42; ironworks and foundries, 80; ship building, 299; tailoring, 96; ice and refrigerating, 16; coach and wagon, 121.

Ages of Employees.—Information collected as to the ages of employees indicate that 33,130 were 21 years of age and over, and 9,034 under 21 years, the sexes being as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			1926-27.	1925-26.
Under 16 years	1,215	856	2,071	1,878
16 years and under 21 years	4,228	2,735	6,963	6,909
Total under 21 years ...	5,443	3,591	9,034	8,727
21 years and over	29,537	3,593	33,130	31,264
Total all hands	34,980	7,184	42,164	40,051

Distribution of Hands.—The hands employed were classified as follows:—Working proprietors, 1,505 (1,467); managers and overseers, 1,377 (1,415); accountants and clerks, 2,624 (2,392); engine-drivers and firemen, 496 (562); workers, skilled and unskilled, and all others, 36,162 (34,215).

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND HANDS.

Year.	Establishments.		Hands Employed, including Working Proprietors.			Working Proprietors.
	Total.	Using Machinery.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1921-22	No. 1,432	No. 1,132	No. 25,006	No. 6,165	No. 31,171	No. 1,278
1924-25	1,711	1,423	31,238	7,115	38,353	1,407
1925-26	1,791	1,504	33,117	6,934	40,051	1,467
1926-27	1,807	1,537	34,980	7,184	42,164	1,505
Increase } No. 375	405	9,974	1,019	10,993	227	
Five years } % 26·19	35·78	39·89	16·53	35·27	17·76	

Horsepower of Machinery Used.—The gross horsepower used during the year was reported to be 146,153 (118,496), an increase of 27,657. The chief kinds actually used were—Steam, 97,362 (72,391) horsepower, increase of 24,971 horsepower; electric, 35,617 (32,522) horsepower, increase 3,095 horsepower. Electricity not being a primary power, but rather a product, it is best to exclude such from any comparative tables of power used. Adopting this method, the power actually used in operating machinery and plant, exclusive of electric power, was 110,536 (85,974) horsepower, being an increase for the year of 24,562 horsepower. The power actually available (excluding electric for the reasons stated) was 131,682 (102,626) horsepower. The power actually used represented 83·94 (83·77) per cent. of that which was available.

CHIEF ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

Materials Used or Operated Upon.—The collections for the last three years of this item were made in greater detail than in former years, and it is more than possible that it is not now fully comparable with the earlier years when the value was collected in one item “Materials used and operated upon.” This was supposed to include the value of all non-returnable containers, water used, and tools replaced, &c., but whilst it is known that non-returnable containers and water used were probably included, it is doubtful about tools replaced, &c. These items are made up as follows:—Water used, £41,935 (£71,271); tools, &c., replaced, £566,023 (£375,873); non-returnable containers, £731,404 (£664,949); all other material used or operated upon, £20,550,699 (£20,389,412); total, £21,890,061 (£21,501,505), increase, £388,556. This line of expenditure is £7,802,131 greater than five years ago.

Fuel, Light, and Lubricating Oils.—£1,343,002 (£1,261,643), increase £81,359. The value of lubricating oils used and included in the foregoing was £32,087 (£39,342), less than the previous year. Quantities of kinds of fuel used:—Coal, 341,879 (322,547) tons; coke, 105,192 (99,401) tons; wood, 106,865 (104,920) tons; charcoal, 709 (810) tons.

Salaries and Wages.—At a conference of Australian Statisticians held in 1924, it was agreed that where proprietors worked in the industry, thus occupying positions as workers, which, if they did not occupy themselves, they would need to employ and pay others, they be asked to show a value as salary for such services equivalent to what would have to be paid if an employee were engaged in the same work.

For the year 1926-27 there were 1,505 (1,467) working proprietors, and salaries and wages on account of these were returned at £441,269 (£415,849), an average of £293 (£280). It should be remembered that in very many cases proprietors do not put their full time in the works section of their business.

The salaries and wages paid to all employees, excluding working proprietors, was £8,390,603 (£7,787,912), an increase of £602,691. This represents an average per employee of £206 7s. 4d. (£201 16s. 11d.). Males received £7,701,733 (£7,139,556), averaging £229 14s. 11d. (£225 5s.), and females £688,870 (£648,356), averaging £96 10s. 8d. (£94 2s. 7d.).

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES.

Year.	Salaries and Wages (W.P.)	Salaries and Wages (Ex. W.P.)		Males (Ex. W.P.)		Females (Ex. W.P.)	
		Total.	Per Employee.	Total.	Per Employee.	Total.	Per Employee.
1921-22	£ Not collected	5,313,927	177 15 5	4,827,612	203 0 5	486,315	79 10 10
1924-25	386,775	7,150,658	193 10 10	6,504,470	217 14 1	646,188	91 8 6
1925-26	415,849	7,787,912	201 16 11	7,139,556	225 5 0	648,356	94 2 7
1926-27	441,269	8,390,603	206 7 4	7,701,733	229 14 11	688,870	96 10 8
Increase five years	£ 3,076,676	28 11 11	16·09	2,874,121	26 14 6	202,555	16 19 10
	{ % 57·90			59·54	13·16	41·65	21·36

Ignoring in the comparison the amount on account of working proprietors already referred to, which is only available for three years, it is noted that salaries and wages paid to employees have increased during the five years by £3,076,676, equal to an increase of £26 14s. 6d. for males and £16 19s. 10d. for females, and for males and females combined of £28 11s. 11d.

TOTAL VALUE OF OUTPUT.

Generally speaking, this value is representative of the selling value at the factory of all work done during the year. As all selling and distributing costs are excluded from the costs of manufacture previously referred to under headings of salaries and wages, they are also excluded from value of output. For the year this output value has been returned at £36,888,469 (£35,437,147), an increase of £1,451,322. The output has increased in the five years by £13,033,612. The increase for the year is fairly general over many of the 19 classes of industry, but the greatest in Class VI., foods and drinks, £9,740,316 (£9,244,583); Class VII., clothing, &c., £2,341,605 (£2,132,886); Class XI., vehicles, &c., £3,955,142 (£3,489,455); Class XIII., furniture, bedding, &c., £872,824 (£738,582); Class XIV., drugs, chemicals, £1,310,395 (£1,139,426); Class XVII., heat, light, and energy, £1,698,941 (£1,535,772).

Industries showing large increases:—Agricultural implements, £765,066, increase £154,005; railway and tramway workshops, £1,658,948, increase £160,354; breweries, £772,696, increase £141,639; wineries, £1,825,818, increase £409,901; distilleries, £485,545, increase £91,596; motor body building, £3,092,333, increase £511,807; furniture and cabinetmaking, £548,904, increase £99,532; fertilisers, £895,533, increase £166,826; electric light and power, £1,026,332, increase £126,919.

Decreases are noted in the following industries:—Smelting, £5,179,076, decrease £893,674; flour mills, £2,201,740, decrease £86,175; ice and refrigerating, £151,797, decrease £85,655; shipbuilding, £172,744, decrease £138,834; ironworks, &c., £661,181, decrease £42,084; coach and wagon, £220,758, decrease £43,244.

PRODUCTION VALUE.

The value of production in any industry is defined statistically as the sum available annually for distribution among those concerned in the industry, i.e., workers of all grades in the industry, proprietors (including landlords) of all instruments of production concerned, and the providers of capital, including debenture holders and mortgagees. This represents the value added to material as

a result of treatment, and is estimated for the year at £13,655,406 (£12,673,999), an increase of £981,407. This is equal to £24 2s. 2d. (£22 19s. 6d.) per inhabitant.

QUANTITIES OF COMMODITIES PRODUCED.

Where the nature of the industry makes it possible the quantities as well as the values of commodities produced are collected. The following are the chief items of those collected:—

Description.	Unit.	Quantities.		Increases.
		1925-26.	1926-27.	
Bark	Ton	Increased 6,329	Output. 7,806	1,477
Beer and stout	Gall.	5,903,639	6,547,460	643,721
Biscuits	Cwt.	30,032	30,954	922
Boots and shoes	Pair	396,506	451,412	54,906
Bricks	No.	97,940,200	101,553,201	3,613,001
Candles	Cwt.	9,623	9,996	373
Cheese	Cwt.	32,466	33,114	648
Fertilisers (chemical)	Ton	155,768	169,533	13,765
Flour	Ton	138,127	140,426	2,299
Jams and jellies	Lb.	6,334,678	8,823,054	2,468,376
Lime	Ton	17,236	20,625	2,389
Malt	Bush.	191,031	327,624	136,593
Motor bodies (all kinds)	No.	41,345	53,737	12,392
Pickles	Pint	620,090	760,111	140,021
Pollard	Ton	22,488	25,023	2,535
Sauces	Pint	3,625,528	3,716,853	91,325
Spirits (distilled)	Pf. gall.	1,529,410	1,780,705	251,295
Tiles	No.	683,940	986,970	303,030
		Decreased	Output.	Decreases.
Bacon and ham	Cwt.	44,811	41,148	3,663
Bran	Ton	33,104	32,081	1,023
Butter	Cwt.	90,597	88,016	2,581
Confectionery	Cwt.	40,049	34,383	5,666
Ice	Ton	19,504	18,162	1,342
Lard	Lb.	199,767	199,166	601
Leather	Lb.	1,488,188	1,460,738	27,450
Soap	Cwt.	128,256	110,952	17,304
Sugar	Ton	18,611	18,234	377

LAND AND BUILDINGS, PLANT, AND MACHINERY.

The estimated value of the land and premises used for manufacturing or works and the plant and machinery for 1926-27 was £16,949,928 (£15,842,650), and the increase for five years was £7,342,642, or 76·64 per cent. Of the total sum invested, the value of machinery and plant was £8,741,929 (£8,322,025). The increase for five years being £3,845,665, or 78·85 per cent.

W. L. JOHNSTON, Government Statist.
Statistical Office, Adelaide, March 12th, 1928.

STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FACTORIES AND WORKS, 1926-27.

No. 1.—Return showing the number of Establishments, Hands Employed, Power Used, and Value of Premises, &c., for the Years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Class of Industry.	Number of Establishments		Number of Hands Employed, including Working Proprietors.		Horse Power of Machinery.				Value of Plant, Machinery, Factory Premises, and Land.	
	Total.		1925-26.	1926-27.	Full Capacity.		Average Actually Used.		1925-26.	1926-27.
	No.	No.			H.P.	H.P.	H.P.	H.P.		
I. Treating raw material	106	102	899	899	3,028	3,105	2,267	2,219	275,566	261,953
II. Oils, fats, &c.	10	11	298	315	639	649	496	506	206,684	205,512
III. Stone, clay, glass, &c.	109	109	2,297	2,370	7,356	7,793	5,641	5,989	910,439	898,638
IV. Working in wood.....	135	150	2,066	2,221	4,301	5,108	3,631	4,090	446,760	443,860
V. Metal works, machinery, &c., Government and tramway workshops	248	245	10,430	10,835	28,427	18,733	14,012	9,968	2,851,328	3,263,704
VI. Foods, drinks, &c.	336	335	4,980	4,933	15,564	16,886	11,909	12,413	3,487,639	3,675,975
VII. Clothing, textile fabrics, &c.	325	319	5,734	5,819	1,892	1,990	1,508	1,591	1,092,901	1,153,765
VIII. Books, paper, printing, &c.	103	108	2,422	2,479	2,367	2,372	1,917	1,968	984,778	1,002,936
IX. Musical instruments	5	6	†67	†69	†31	†86	†26	†86	†16,530	†24,142
X. Arms and explosives	1	1	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—
XI. Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	205	203	5,385	6,655	4,895	5,408	4,356	3,932	1,416,575	1,743,880
XII. Ship and boat building and repairing	8	7	590	291	1,183	717	933	508	130,472	121,417
XIII. Furniture, bedding, &c.	95	104	1,533	1,704	2,216	2,756	1,724	2,339	302,538	344,995
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, &c.	21	23	1,040	1,126	6,068	6,676	4,492	4,945	750,907	853,328
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	7	6	59	59	22	22	22	22	33,983	27,897
XVI. Timepieces, jewellery, and platedware ..	25	23	178	156	117	164	107	137	65,895	62,865
XVII. Heat, light, and energy	31	33	1,841	1,975	67,300	110,469	65,404	95,370	2,812,281	2,792,419
XVIII. Rubber and leatherware (N.E.I.)	19	20	224	250	50	73	46	65	53,780	69,528
XIX. Minor wares (N.E.I.)	2	2	8	8	5	5	5	5	3,594	3,114
Grand total	1,791	1,807	40,051	42,164	145,461	183,012	118,496	146,153	15,842,650	16,949,928
Increase	—	16	—	2,113	—	37,551	—	27,657	—	1,107,278

No. 2.—Return showing Salaries and Wages Paid, Value of Fuel, Etc., and Material Used, Gross Output, and Production Value of Factories for the Years 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Class of Industry.	Salaries and Wages Paid. (Including W.P.)		Value of Fuel and Light Consumed.		Value of Material Used.		Gross Value of Output.		Production Value.	
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Treating raw material, &c.	173,434	172,736	20,098	21,134	751,987	841,344	1,031,883	1,111,657	259,798	249,179
II. Oils, fats, &c.	58,893	57,640	9,327	9,910	269,252	236,325	394,512	378,175	115,933	131,940
III. Stone, clay, glass, &c.	511,696	552,546	221,533	237,152	424,870	431,222	1,461,447	1,589,680	815,044	921,306
IV. Working in wood..	474,696	502,251	12,605	15,502	1,282,077	1,388,174	1,954,509	2,126,432	659,827	722,756
V. Metal works, machinery, &c.	2,438,570	2,606,196	432,364	468,642	6,720,922	6,158,777	10,429,623	9,961,065	3,276,337	3,333,646
VI. Food, drinks, &c. .	992,422	1,016,832	169,185	172,966	7,004,919	7,161,097	9,244,583	9,750,316	2,070,479	2,416,253
VII. Clothing, textile fabrics, &c.	736,546	768,952	19,397	20,948	1,121,790	1,236,206	2,132,886	2,341,605	991,699	1,084,451
VIII. Books, paper, printing, &c.	592,095	527,667	17,391	16,358	501,461	551,093	1,301,315	1,348,584	782,463	781,133
IX. Musical instruments, &c.	†14,370	†14,372	†216	†246	†13,724	†21,726	†32,915	†39,585	†18,975	†17,613
X. Arms and explosives	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—
XI. Vehicles, saddlery .	1,081,134	1,355,732	61,375	47,804	1,868,965	2,141,167	3,489,455	3,955,142	1,559,115	1,766,171
XII. Ship and boat building and repairs,&c.	139,654	75,904	8,537	4,074	132,873	70,931	311,578	172,744	170,168	97,739
XIII. Furniture, bedding	276,722	313,489	7,976	9,499	348,000	416,985	738,582	872,824	382,606	446,340
XIV. Drugs, chemicals,&c.	214,852	229,522	28,024	32,719	719,890	822,107	1,139,426	1,310,395	391,512	455,569
XV. Surgical and other scientific instruments	13,620	14,209	553	370	9,174	9,815	39,204	42,864	29,477	32,679
XVI. Timepieces, jewellery, platedware	36,780	34,857	1,748	1,778	27,553	26,178	79,180	75,327	49,879	47,371
XVII. Heat, light, energy	508,546	556,690	249,981	282,410	228,144	316,469	1,535,772	1,698,941	1,057,647	1,100,062
XVIII. Rubber, &c. (N.E.I.)	28,426	31,122	1,309	1,467	75,338	59,995	117,999	110,845	41,352	49,383
XIX. Minor wares(N.E.I.)	1,305	1,155	24	23	566	450	2,278	2,288	1,688	1,815
Grand total	8,203,761	8,831,872	1,261,643	1,343,002	21,501,505	21,890,061	35,437,147	36,888,469	12,673,999	13,655,406
Increase	—	628,111	—	81,359	—	388,556	—	1,451,322	—	981,407

* There being less than three factories in this class all details are included in Class IX.

+ Including Class X.

No. 3.—Return showing particulars of Factories and Works in the State of South Australia for the Years 1921-22 to 1926-27, and Comparisons of the Year 1926-27 with 1925-26 and with 1921-22.

Particulars.	Unit of Quantity.	Years.						Increase or Decrease 1926-27 (One and five years).	
		1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Over 1925-26.	Over 1921-22.
Number of establishments	No.	1,432	1,609	1,698	1,711	1,791	1,807	+ 16	+ 375
Number using machinery	"	1,132	1,308	1,390	1,423	1,504	1,537	+ 33	+ 405
Hands employed (including working proprietors)—									
Males	"	25,006	27,988	30,261	31,238	33,117	34,980	+ 1,863	+ 9,974
Females	"	6,165	6,707	7,014	7,115	6,934	7,184	+ 250	+ 1,019
Total	"	31,171	34,695	37,275	38,353	40,051	42,164	+ 2,113	+ 10,993
Proportion per cent. of each sex employed—	Per cent.								
Males	"	80·22	80·67	81·18	81·44	82·69	82·96	+ .27	+ 2·74
Females	"	19·78	19·33	18·82	18·56	17·31	17·04	- .27	- 2·74
Horse-power (less Electric)—									
Full capacity	H.P.	69,655	77,837	98,252	117,853	102,626	131,682	+ 29,056	+ 62,027
Average actually used	"	49,965	52,443	81,279	100,374	85,974	110,536	+ 24,562	+ 60,571
Kinds of power actually used—									
Steam	H.P.	37,037	39,622	68,105	87,940	72,391	97,362	+ 24,971	+ 60,325
Gas	"	10,163	10,128	9,594	8,353	8,368	6,524	- 1,844	- 3,639
Electric	"	12,054	14,657	22,626	28,818	32,522	35,617	+ 3,095	+ 23,563
Oil	"	2,567	2,690	3,576	4,067	5,196	6,642	+ 1,446	+ 4,075
Other	"	198	3	4	14	19	8	- 11	- 190
Salaries and wages paid (ex. w.p.)	"	5,313,927	5,943,745	6,727,398	7,150,658	7,787,912	8,390,603	+ 602,691	+ 3,076,676
Value fuel and light used	"	798,495	948,455	1,008,557	1,117,640	1,261,643	1,343,002	+ 81,359	+ 544,507
Value material used	"	14,087,930	16,015,552	17,463,156	19,447,154	21,501,505	21,890,061	+ 388,556	+ 7,802,131
Margin for depreciation, miscellaneous expenses and profits	"	3,654,505	3,996,023	4,451,884	4,428,541	4,886,087	5,264,803	+ 378,716	+ 1,610,398
Gross value of output	"	23,854,857	26,903,775	29,650,995	32,143,993	35,437,147	36,888,469	+ 1,451,322	+ 13,033,612
Output value per inhabitant	"	£47 9 3	£52 8 6	£56 10 1	£59 13 10	£64 4 10	£65 2 7	+ £0 17 9	+ £17 13 4
Salaries and wages paid w.p.	£	*—	*—	*—	386,775	415,849	441,269	25,420	—
Proportion per cent. to gross value of output of—									
Salaries and wages paid (ex. w.p.)	"	22·27	22·09	22·69	22·25	21·98	22·74	+ .76	+ .47
Fuel, &c., used	"	3·35	3·53	3·40	3·48	3·56	3·64	+ .08	+ .29
Material used	"	59·06	59·53	58·90	60·50	60·68	59·34	- 1·34	- .28
Margin for miscellaneous expenses and profit	"	15·32	14·85	15·01	13·77	13·78	14·28	+ .50	- 1·04
Average time worked per employee	Months	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	—	—
		11·65	11·68	11·64	11·75	11·66	11·69	+ .03	+ .04
Average annual earnings per employee (excluding working proprietors)—									
All hands	£	177 15 5	178 16 7	188 3 6	193 10 10	201 16 11	206 7 4	+ 4 10 5	+ 28 11 11
Male	"	203 0 5	202 17 0	212 9 8	217 14 1	225 5 0	229 14 11	+ 4 9 11	+ 26 14 6
Female	"	79 10 10	82 17 4	87 15 0	91 8 6	94 2 7	96 10 8	+ 2 8 1	+ 16 19 10
Value machinery and plant	"	4,896,264	5,519,035	6,929,821	7,529,854	8,322,025	8,741,929	+ 419,904	+ 3,845,665
Value land and buildings	"	4,711,022	5,324,484	6,312,553	6,882,119	7,520,625	8,207,999	+ 687,374	+ 3,496,977
Total	"	9,607,286	10,843,519	13,242,374	14,411,973	15,842,650	16,949,928	+ 1,107,278	+ 7,342,642
Production value	"	8,968,432	9,939,768	11,179,282	11,579,199	12,673,999	13,655,406	+ 981,407	+ 4,686,974
Ditto per head of mean population	"	£17 17 0	£19 7 4	£21 6 1	£21 10 0	£22 19 6	£24 2 2	+ £1 2 8	+ £6 5 2

* Not collected.

W. L. JOHNSTON, Government Statist.